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EXAMINER

PERUNGAVOOR, SATHYANARAYA V

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2625

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/024,045

Applicant(s)

KAJI, DAISUKE

Examiner

Sath V. Perungavoor

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 August 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40,43-48,73,74 and 76-81 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40,43-48,73,74 and 76-81 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 04/28/05
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant(s) Response to Official Action

- [1] The response filed on August 15, 2005 has been entered and made of record.

Response to Arguments

- [2] Presented arguments have been fully considered but are held unpersuasive. Examiner's response to the presented arguments follows below.

Objection to the Specification

Summary of Arguments:

Applicant amends to overcome the objections. Accordingly, applicant requests the withdrawal of the objection.

Examiner's Response:

Agreed. Examiner withdraws the previously made objection.

Objection to the Claims

Summary of Arguments:

Applicant amends to overcome the objections. Accordingly, applicant requests the withdrawal of the objection.

Examiner's Response:

Agreed. Examiner withdraws the previously made objection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Art Unit: 2625

Summary of Arguments:

Applicant provides the location in the specification that provides support for the claim limitations. Accordingly, applicant requests the withdrawal of the objection.

Examiner's Response:

Agreed. Examiner withdraws the previously made rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Summary of Arguments:

Regarding claims 1 and 14, Applicant argues the following:

1. Ito does not disclose, "differential image-signals obtained from the differences between said unsharp image-signals and said converted unsharp image-signals"
[Remarks: Page 69, Paragraph 3].

Regarding claim 27, Applicant argues the following:

1. Ito does not disclose, "conversion-processing varies depending on pixel values of said unsharp image-signals".
- 2.

Regarding claims 39 and 73, Applicant argues the following:

1. Ito does not disclose a simple average filter.

Accordingly, applicant requests the withdrawal of the rejection.

Examiner's Response:

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Regarding claims 1 and 14, Examiner contends the following:

1. The scope of the differential image-signals in claims 1 and 14 is unclear to the Examiner. If one looks at dependent claims 2 and 15, where further clarification for “differential image-signals” is provided. Claims 2 and 15 recite, “differential image-signals derive from either differences between said unsharp image-signals in an adjacent pair of said frequency-bands or...”. Ito glaringly meets this limitation in equations 6 and 13, where S_{usk} ($k=1$ to N) represents the unsharp image signals and k represents the frequency bands. So, Examiner contends that differential image-signals limitation for claims 1 and 14 is inherently met, since claims 2 and 15 further limit/define claims 1 and 14; hence, a teaching that meets the limitations of claims 2 and 15 inherently meets the limitations of claims 1 and 14. *See Rextnord Corp. v. Laitram Corp.*, 274 F.3d 1336, 1342 [60 USPQ2d 1851] (Fed. Cir. 2001); *CVI/Beta Ventures, Inc. v. Tura LP*, 112 F.3d 1146, 1159 [42 USPQ2d 1577] (Fed. Cir. 1997).

Regarding claim 27, Examiner contends the following:

1. Examiner directs the applicant to column 17, lines 1-2, where further clarification for F_{usm} is provided, which is composed of $f_{1...N}$ this varies depending on the pixel value of the unsharp image-signal.

Regarding claims 39 and 73, Examiner contends the following:

1. It is well established that low pass filter is an average filter. What is disclosed in figure 3 is a low pass filter that provides weighted average output. In order

resolve this issue Examiner, now cites Baxes¹ to establish what is commonly known in the art. Note the claims are still rejected with Ito. Baxes is merely provided for clarification, not for claim rejection.

Accordingly, Examiner maintains the rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

[3] Claims 1-40, 43-48, 73, 74 and 76-81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ito et al. (hereinafter “Ito”) [US 5,991,457].

Regarding claim 1, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

An image-processing apparatus, in which a high-frequency component signal of an original image-signal, representing a plurality of pixels, is added to either said original image-signal or a lowest frequency image-signal of said original image-signal, in order to generate a processed image-signal, comprising *[Column 15 Equation 6: Disclosed invention involves adding the high frequency component to the original image.]*: a conversion-processing section to apply a conversion-processing to unsharp image-signals, generated from said original image-signal in respect to a plurality of frequency bands, so as to generate converted unsharp image-signals *[Column 15 Equation 6: F_{um} meets*

¹ NPL document titled, “Digital Image Processing”

this limitation.]; a differential processing section to generate differential image-signals obtained from differences between said unsharp image-signals and said converted unsharp image-signals *[Column 15 Equation 6];* and an addition-processing section to totally add said differential image-signals to generate said high-frequency component signal of said original image-signal *[Column 15 Equation 6].*

Regarding claim 2, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein said differential image-signals derive from either differences between said unsharp image-signals in an adjacent pair of said frequency-bands or differences between said original image-signal and said converted unsharp image-signals *[Column 15 Equation 6: Disclosed invention involves generating differential image signals from unsharp image-signals in an adjacent pair of frequency bands.].*

Regarding claim 3, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein said conversion-processing is to convert pixel values of said unsharp image-signals, based on a non-linear transform *[Figure 27: Disclosed conversion function is non-linear.].*

Regarding claim 4, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein said conversion-processing is determined by said original image-signal or said unsharp image-signals in said

plurality of frequency-bands [Column 15 Equation 6: F_{unsh} is determined by unsharp image-signals in a plurality of frequency bands.].

Regarding claim 5, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein said conversion-processing is determined by said original image-signal or said unsharp image-signals in adjacent pairs of frequency-bands [Column 15 Equation 6: F_{unsh} is determined by unsharp image-signals in adjacent frequency bands.].

Regarding claim 6, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein said conversion-processing varies depending on either one of pixel value of said unsharp image-signals employed for generating said differential image-signals or pixel values of said original image-signal [Column 15 Equation 6: F_{unsh} is determined by pixel value of the unsharp image-signals.].

Regarding claim 7, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein said conversion-processing varies depending on said unsharp image-signals [Column 15 Equation 6, Figure 27: F_{unsh} varies according to the unsharp image-signals.].

Regarding claim 8, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein said conversion-processing is a suppression-processing for suppressing an averaging-processing for averaging image-signals [Column 15 Lines 53-62].

Regarding claim 9, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein said conversion-processing varies depending on pixel values of said unsharp image-signals to be processed by said conversion-processing [Column 15 Equation 6, Figure 27: F_{unsh} varies according to the pixel value of the unsharp image signals.].

Regarding claim 10, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein said conversion-processing varies depending on pixel values of a unsharp image-signal at a lowest frequency-band [Column 15 Equation 6, Figure 27: Figure 27 shows a myriad of conversion curves that could be used and each of which corresponds frequency characteristics of the unsharp signals. The bottom curve corresponds to the lowest frequency component. $S_{unshN-1} - S_{unshN}$ is the lowest frequency band unsharp image signal.].

Regarding claim 11, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein said conversion-processing varies depending on pixel values of said original image-signal [Column 15 Equation 6: S_{org} is the original image signal in the conversion function $f1$.].

Regarding claim 12, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 8, wherein the lower a frequency-band in which said unsharp image-signals reside is, the greater a degree of suppressing said averaging-action for averaging said image-signals in said suppression-processing is *[Column 21 Lines 32-37, Figure 27: Restriction (i.e. suppression) becomes higher as the frequency becomes lower frequency.]*.

Regarding claim 13, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 8, wherein the higher a frequency-band in which said unsharp image-signals reside is, the stronger a power of suppressing said averaging-action for averaging said image-signals in said suppression-processing is *[Column 20 Lines 54-61, Figure 27: Restriction (i.e. suppression) becomes higher as the frequency becomes higher frequency.]*.

Regarding claim 14, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

An image-processing apparatus, in which a compensation-signal generated from a low-frequency component signal of an original image-signal, representing a plurality of pixels, is added to either said original image-signal or a lowest frequency image-signal of said original image-signal, in order to generate a processed image-signal, comprising *[Column 31 Equation 13: Disclosed invention involves adding the low frequency component to the original image.]*: a conversion-processing section to apply a conversion-processing to unsharp image-signals, generated from said original image-signal in respect to a plurality of frequency bands, so as to generate converted unsharp image-

signals [*Column 31 Equation 13: F_{dr} meets this limitation.*]; a differential processing section to generate differential image-signals obtained from differences between said unsharp image-signals and said converted unsharp image-signals [*Column 31 Equation 13*]; and a compensation-signal calculating section to totally add said differential image-signals so as to generate a high-frequency component signal, and to calculate said compensation-signal by subtracting said low-frequency component signal from a converted low-frequency component signal, which is derived from a difference between said high-frequency component signal and said original image-signal [*Column 31 Equation 13*].

Regarding claim 15, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 14, wherein said differential image-signals are derived from either differences between said unsharp image-signals in adjacent pairs of said frequency-bands or differences between said original image-signal and said converted unsharp image-signals [*Column 31 Equation 13: Disclosed invention involves generating differential image signals from unsharp image-signals in an adjacent pair of frequency bands.*].

Regarding claim 16, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 14, wherein said conversion-processing is to convert pixel values of said unsharp image-signals, based on a non-linear transform [*Figure 27: Disclosed conversion function is non-linear.*].

Regarding claim 17, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 14, wherein said conversion-processing is determined by said original image-signal or said unsharp image-signals in said plurality of frequency-bands [*Column 31 Equation 13: F_{dr} is determined by unsharp image-signals in a plurality of frequency bands.*].

Regarding claim 18, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 14, wherein said conversion-processing is determined by said original image-signal or said unsharp image-signals in an adjacent pair of frequency-bands [*Column 31 Equation 13: F_{dr} is determined by unsharp image-signals in adjacent frequency bands.*].

Regarding claim 19, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 14, wherein said conversion-processing varies depending on either one of pixel value of said unsharp image-signals employed for generating said differential image-signals or pixel values of said original image-signal [*Column 31 Equation 13: F_{dr} is determined by pixel value of the unsharp image-signals.*].

Regarding claim 20, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 14, wherein said conversion-processing varies depending on said unsharp image-signals [*Column 31 Equation 13: F_{dr} varies according to the unsharp image-signals.*].

Regarding claim 21, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 14, wherein said conversion-processing is a suppression-processing for suppressing an averaging-processing for averaging image-signals [Column 15 Lines 53-62].

Regarding claim 22, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 14, wherein said conversion-processing varies depending on pixel values of said unsharp image-signals to be processed by said conversion-processing [Column 31 Equation 13: F_{drv} varies according to the pixel value of the unsharp image signals.].

Regarding claim 23, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 14, wherein said conversion-processing varies depending on pixel values of a unsharp image-signal at a lowest frequency-band [Column 31 Equation 13, Figure 27: Figure 27 shows a myriad of conversion curves that could be used and each of which corresponds frequency characteristics of the unsharp signals. The bottom curve corresponds to the lowest frequency component. $S_{nslN-1} - S_{nslN}$ is the lowest frequency band unsharp image signal.].

Regarding claim 24, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 14, wherein said conversion-processing varies depending on pixel values of said original image-signal [Column 31 Equation 13: S_{org} is the original image signal in the conversion function $f1$.].

Regarding claim 25, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 21, wherein the lower a frequency-band in which said unsharp image-signals reside is, the greater a degree of suppressing said averaging-processing for averaging said image-signals in said suppression-processing is *[Column 21 Lines 32-37, Figure 27: Restriction (i.e. suppression) becomes higher as the frequency becomes lower frequency.]*.

Regarding claim 26, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 21, wherein the higher a frequency-band in which said unsharp image-signals reside is, the stronger a power of suppressing said averaging-action for averaging said image-signals in said suppression-processing is *[Column 20 Lines 54-61, Figure 27: Restriction (i.e. suppression) becomes higher as the frequency becomes higher frequency.]*.

Regarding claim 27, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

An image-processing apparatus, comprising: an unsharp image-signal generating section to generate unsharp image-signals from an original image-signal in respect to a plurality of frequency-bands *[Column 16 Equation 7: $S_{n1} \dots S_{nN}$ represent the unsharp image signals.]*; a differential processing section to generate differential image-signals from differences between said original image-signal and said unsharp image-signals, and to apply a conversion-processing to said differential image-signals so as to generate converted differential image-signals *[Column 16 Equation 7: F_{nsm} meets this*

limitation.]; and an addition processing section to add said converted differential image-signals to said original image-signal or a lowest frequency image-signal to generate a processed image-signal [Column 16 Equation 7: Disclosed invention involves adding to the original image.]; wherein said conversion-processing varies depending on pixel values of said unsharp image-signals [Column 16 Equation 7: F_{unsh} is determined by pixel value of the unsharp image-signals.].

Regarding claim 28, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 27, further comprising: a compensation-signal calculating section to generate a compensation-signal which is derived from a low-frequency component signal obtained by subtracting a total sum of said converted differential image-signals from said original image-signal [Column 32 Equation 14]; wherein said addition processing section adds said compensation-signal, instead of said converted differential image-signals, to said original image-signal or said lowest frequency image-signal to generate said processed image-signal [Column 32 Equation 14: Disclosed invention involves adding to the original image.].

Regarding claim 29, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 28, wherein said differential image-signals derive from either differences between said unsharp image-signals in adjacent pairs of said frequency-bands or differences between said original image-signal and said unsharp image-signals [Column 16 Equation 7, Column 32 Equation 14: Disclosed invention

involves generating differential image signals from the differences between said original image signal and said unsharp image signals.].

Regarding claim 30, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 28, wherein said differential image-signals on which said conversion-processing depends are either anyone of image-signals utilized for obtaining said differential image-signals or both of them [*Column 16 Equation 7, Column 32 Equation 14: Disclosed invention involves both signals.*].

Regarding claim 31, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 28, wherein said conversion-processing applied to said differential image-signals varies depending on said differential image-signals [*Column 16 Equation 7, Column 32 Equation 14*].

Regarding claim 32, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 28, wherein said conversion-processing applied to said differential image-signals is a suppression-processing for suppressing an absolute pixel value at least at a part of image-signals [*Column 15 Lines 53-62*].

Regarding claim 33, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 32, wherein the lower a frequency-band in which said differential image-signals reside is, the stronger a power of suppressing said absolute pixel value of said image-signals in said suppression-processing is

[Column 21 Lines 32-37, Figure 27: Restriction (i.e. suppression) becomes higher as the frequency becomes lower frequency.]

Regarding claim 34, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 32, wherein the higher a frequency-band in which said differential image-signals reside is, the stronger a power of suppressing said absolute pixel value of said image-signals in said suppression-processing is

[Column 20 Lines 54-61, Figure 27: Restriction (i.e. suppression) becomes higher as the frequency becomes higher frequency.]

Regarding claim 35, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 28, wherein a conversion-function is determined by designating a frequency characteristic, so as to realize a given frequency characteristic, and processing are conducted on the basis of said conversion-function *[Figure 27]*.

Regarding claim 36, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 35, wherein said frequency characteristic can be changed depending on density *[Column 15 Lines 42-49: Changes in density are inherently related to changes in frequency characteristics.]*

Regarding claim 37, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 35, wherein said frequency characteristic can be changed depending on density of either said original image-signal or said unsharp image-signals for every differential image-signal [*Column 15 Lines 42-49, Column 16 Equation 7, Column 32 Equation 14: Both are disclosed.*].

Regarding claim 38, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 35, wherein sets of parameters for processing said frequency characteristic are provided in said image-processing apparatus, a kind of processing can be designated by selecting one set out of said sets of parameters [*Figure 27: Sets of curves (parameters) are provided and one set is chosen.*].

Regarding claim 39, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

An image-processing apparatus, comprising: a filter-processing section to apply a mask-processing to an original image-signal, representing a plurality of pixels, with a mask so as to generate filtered original image-signals [*Column 10 Lines 49-53*]; an unsharp image-signal generating section to generate unsharp image-signals from said filtered original image-signals [*Column 10 Lines 49-53: Low pass filtered signal is the unsharp image signal.*]; a differential processing section to generate differential image-signals from differences between said original image-signal and said unsharp image-signals, or from differences between said unsharp image-signals themselves [*Column 15 Equation 6: Disclosed invention involves generating differential image signals from unsharp image-signals.*]; and an addition processing section to add said differential image-signals to said original image-signal or a lowest frequency image-signal with respect to said

original image-signal in order to generate a processed image-signal [Column 15 Equation 6: Disclosed invention involves adding to the original image.], wherein a frequency characteristic of said processed image-signal can be varied by changing a frequency characteristic of said mask employed for said mask-processing [Column 10 Equation 4], and wherein said mask-processing is repetitions of filter-processing with a simple average filter [Column 10 Lines 49-53: Low pass filter is an average filter.].

Regarding claim 40, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 39, further comprising: a compensation-signal calculating section to generate a compensation-signal which is derived from a low-frequency component signal obtained by subtracting a total sum of said differential image-signals from said original image-signal [Column 31 Equation 13]; wherein said addition processing section adds said compensation-signal, instead of said differential image-signals, to said original image-signal or said lowest frequency image-signal to generate said processed image-signal [Column 31 Equation 13: Disclosed invention involves adding to the original image.].

Regarding claim 43, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 39, wherein said mask employed for said repetitions of filter-processing is a simple average of 2 pixels \times 2 pixels [Column 10 Lines 49-53, Column 13 Lines 35-38: Low pass filter is an average filter.].

Regarding claim 44, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 40, wherein a number of said repetitions of filter-processing designates said frequency characteristic of said processed image-signal [*Column 11 Lines 29-32*].

Regarding claim 45, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 40, wherein said frequency characteristic of said processed image-signal is specified by designating weight of said mask with variance values of a normal distribution, and a number of said repetitions of filter-processing, which is approximate to said variance values of said normal distribution, is calculated to process image-signals [*Column 11 Equation 5*].

Regarding claim 46, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 40, wherein said mask-processing varies depending on said unsharp image-signals [*10f-10i on Figure 13*].

Regarding claim 47, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 40, wherein said mask-processing varies depending on said original image-signal [*10e on Figure 13*].

Regarding claim 48, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 40, wherein said mask-processing varies depending on a frequency characteristic of said original image-signal [*10e on Figure 13*].

Regarding claim 73, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

An image-processing apparatus, comprising: an unsharp image-signal generating section to generate a plurality of unsharp image-signals from a original image-signal, representing a plurality of pixels [*Column 15 Equation 6: $S_{n1} \dots S_{nN}$ represent the unsharp image signals.*]; a differential processing section to generate differential image-signals from said unsharp image-signals or said original image-signal [*Column 15 Equation 6*]; and an addition processing section to add said differential image-signals to said original image-signal or a lowest frequency image-signal with respect to said original image-signal in order to generate a processed image-signal [*Column 15 Equation 6: Disclosed invention involves adding to the original image.*]; wherein repetitions of filter-processing with a simple average filter are conducted for generating each of said unsharp image-signals [*Column 10 Lines 35-38, Column 10 Lines 49-53: Low pass filter is an average filter.*].

Regarding claim 74, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 73, further comprising: a compensation-signal calculating section to generate a compensation-signal which is derived from a low-frequency component signal obtained by subtracting a total sum of said differential image-signals from said original image-signal [*Column 31 Equation 13*]; wherein said addition processing section adds said compensation-signal, instead of said differential image-signals, to said original image-signal or said lowest frequency

image-signal to generate said processed image-signal [*Column 31 Equation 13: Disclosed invention involves adding to the original image.*].

Regarding claim 76, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 73, wherein a mask employed for said repetitions of filter-processing is a simple average of 2 pixels \times 2 pixels [*Column 10 Lines 49-53, Column 13 Lines 35-38: Low pass filter is an average filter.*].

Regarding claim 77, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 73, wherein a mask-processing varies depending on said unsharp image-signals [*10f-10i on Figure 13*].

Regarding claim 78, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 73, wherein a mask-processing varies depending on said original image-signal [*10e on Figure 13*].

Regarding claim 79, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 73, wherein a mask-processing varies depending on a frequency characteristic of said original image-signal [*10e on Figure 13*].

Regarding claim 80, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

Art Unit: 2625

The image-processing apparatus of claim 76, wherein a number of repetitions of said single average of 2 pixels \times 2 pixels is not less than 16 [*Column 13 Line 35-38, Figure 13: Figure discloses at least four steps (i.e. $k=4$), this result in $2^4=16$ repetitions.*].

Regarding claim 81, Ito discloses all the claim limitations, as follows:

The image-processing apparatus of claim 76, wherein a number of repetitions of said single average of 2 pixels \times 2 pixels is not less than 8 [*Column 13 Line 35-38, Figure 13: Figure discloses at least four steps (i.e. $k=4$), this result in $2^4=16$ repetitions and $16 > 8$].*

Conclusion

[4] **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Art Unit: 2625

Contact Information

[5] Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mr. Sath V. Perungavoor whose telephone number is (571) 272-7455. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 8:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Bhavesh M. Mehta whose telephone number is (571) 272-7453, can be reached on Monday to Friday from 9:00am to 5:00pm. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Dated: November 19, 2005

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